

A vibrant, futuristic digital landscape. The background is a deep blue sky with a satellite in the upper right. In the foreground, a laptop on the left shows a globe. A red and white rocket is on the right. The center features a glowing red and white bridge-like structure. The entire scene is overlaid with glowing blue and green circuit patterns. The text 'TECHNOLOGY FUTURES INC.' is prominently displayed in the center.

# TECHNOLOGY FUTURES INC.

*Your Bridge to the Future*

# **SRC/Sematech Center for Environmentally Benign Semiconductor Manufacturing**

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## **GLOBAL MANUFACTURING**

**David Smith**  
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[www.tfi.com](http://www.tfi.com)

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# World Current Status—Drivers

- We live in an information age, driven by needs for precision, accuracy, and timeliness in all of our endeavors—personal, business, and governmental.
- As society becomes increasingly mobile and global, reliance on the worldwide availability of information will increase.

# Information Avalanche



## The Situation

- We can record everything
- Everything is a LOT!

## The Good News

- Changes science, education, medicine, entertainment...
- Shrinks time and space
- Can augment human intelligence

## The Bad News

- The end of privacy
- Cyber crime/cyber terrorism
- Monoculture

## The Technical Challenges

- Amplify human intellect
- Organize, summarize, and prioritize information
- Make discovery and analysis easy

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# How the World Has Changed

- Most businesses are global at launch
- Businesses are increasingly real time
- Convergence has become a way of life
- Science, product development, and product cycles are compressing
- The source of value has shifted for manufacturing
- Competencies, future capabilities, and “ultra tech” are the prime driver
- The traditional value chain is forever dead

# Technology Webster's

- The science of the practical or industrial arts
- Applied science
- A method of achieving a practical purpose
- The totality of the means employed to provide objects necessary for human sustenance and comfort

# What is Technology?

**“Application of knowledge to objectives”**

—J. P. McTague, “Wielding a Three-Edged Sword,” *Federal Lab Technology Transfer: Issues and Policies* (1988)

**America gets more than half its economic growth from industries that barely existed a decade ago—such is the power of innovation, especially in the information and biotechnology industries.**

*—The Economist*



**The Internet has forever changed the way that manufacturing organizations do business.**

**The Web's global access to people, data, software, documents and multimedia have allowed organizations to shorten the development cycle for new products, decrease the costs associated with procuring parts from suppliers, and achieve lead time reductions while providing personalized service and support.**

# What is Convergence?

## Of Network:

- Audio (voice, music), data (text, transactions, messages, sensors), images (still, video, movies)
- Wireline, wireless

## Of Industry:

- Telecom, information technology, broadcast
- Business systems, PCs, consumer electronics
- Movies, publication, Internet services

## Of Content:

- Image production for games, Internet, TV, movies

## Of Research:

- Business, government, academia

# Global Convergence

A second point of convergence is global convergence. The point of convergence here is at least fourfold:

- 1) The world is getting smaller due to technology
- 2) A consensus is emerging about markets
- 3) The world is becoming real-time
- 4) Every device is a server

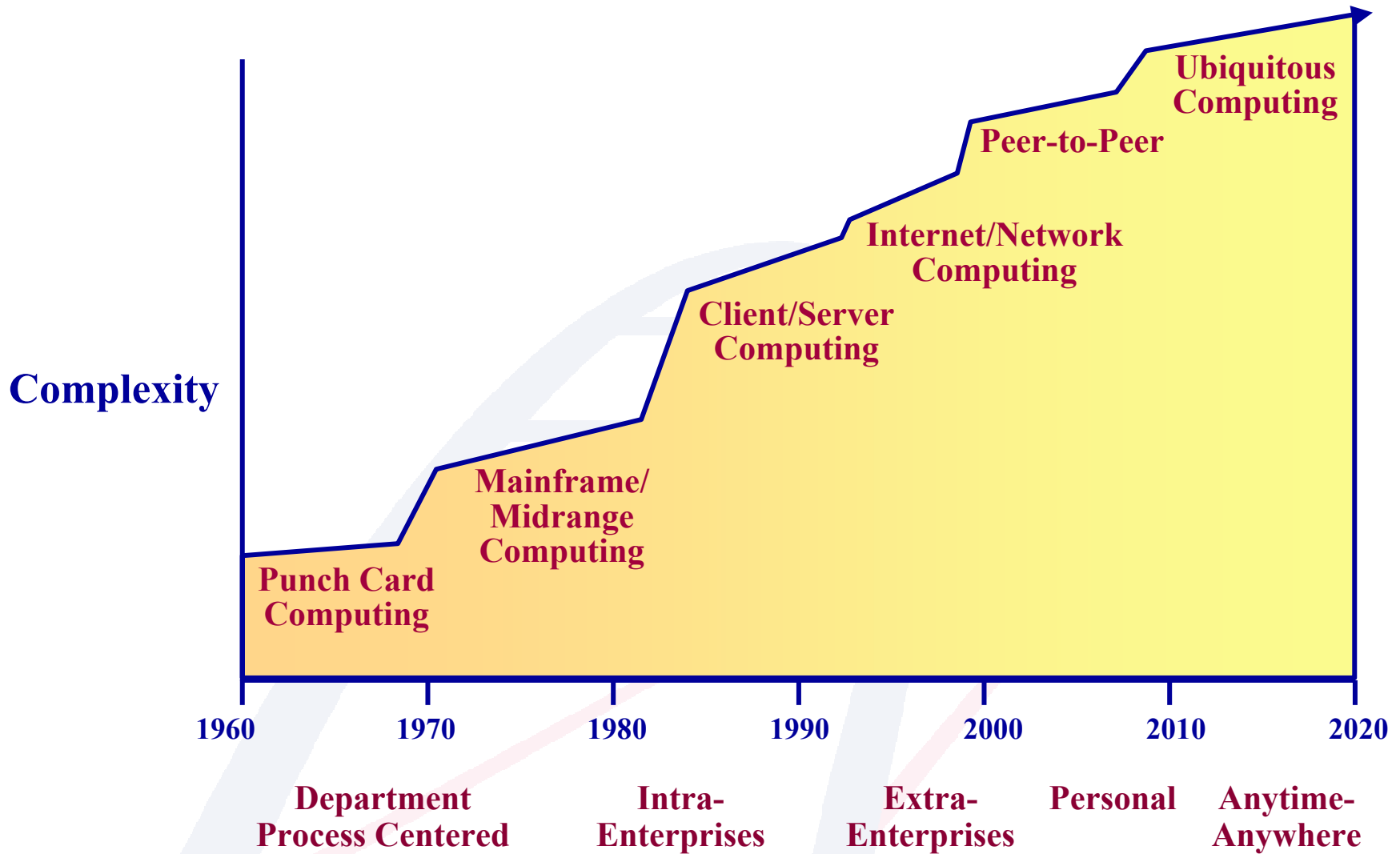
# Final View on Convergence



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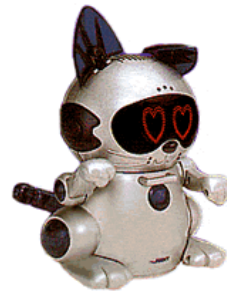
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# Ubiquitous Computing

- Laptops outsell desktops already
- Handheld PCs are gaining market share
- Appliances become smart
  - Microprocessors in TVs, VCRs, refrigerators, stoves, etc.
    - As the profit margin on basic hardware gets squeezed out, smarts are the next competitive area
- Even your pet...



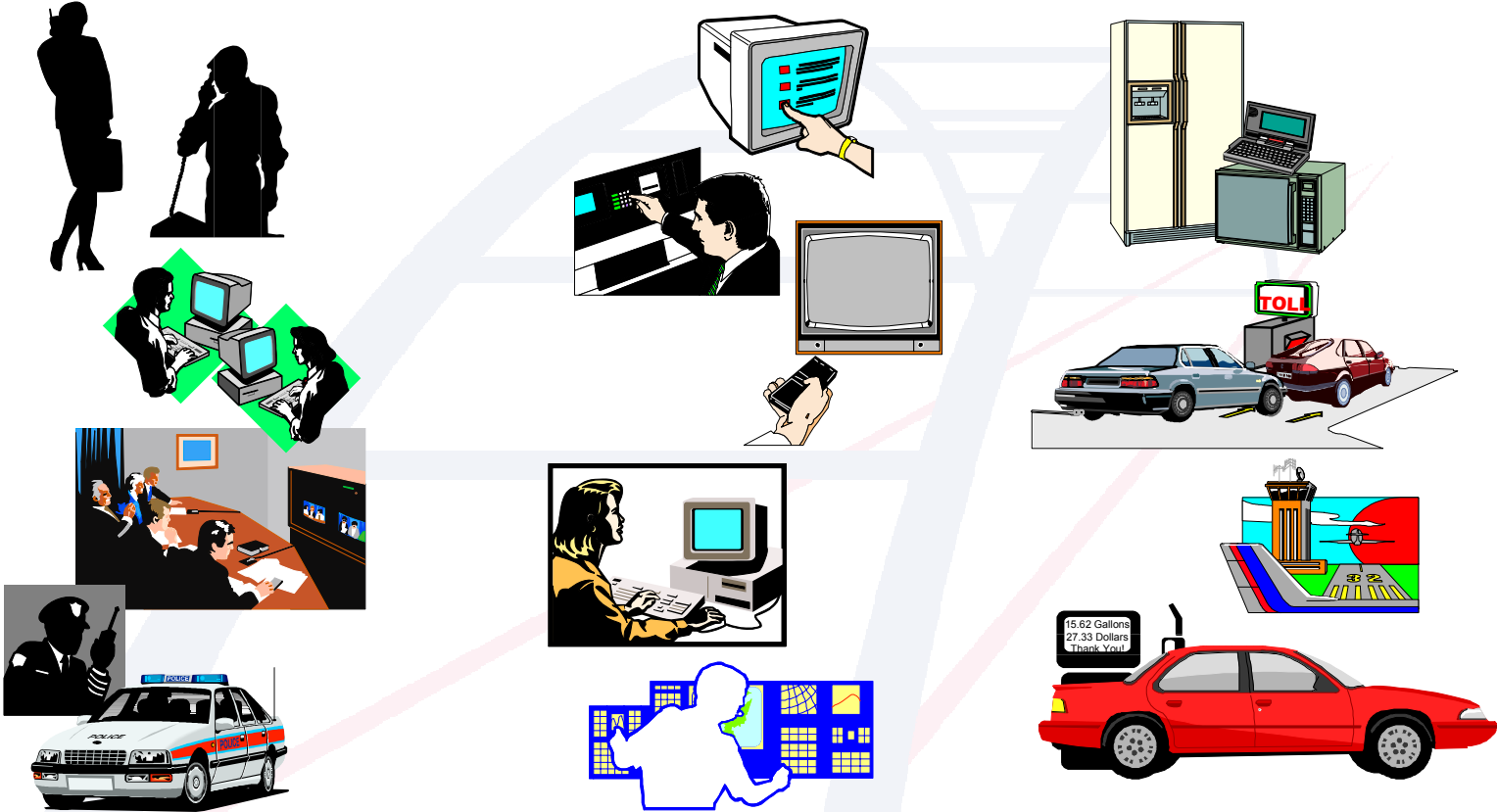
# Embeddedness

## The Invisible Computer



- Embeddedness – digital convergence technologies will “form the invisible technical infrastructure for human action – analogous to the visible infrastructure provided by buildings and cities” (Nordman 2004).
- Embeddedness is driven by cost-effective computing, Moore’s Law, miniaturization, ubiquitous communication, and advanced materials and sensing devices.
- In 2000, 98% of computing devices sold are embedded in products and are not apparent to the product’s user (Borriello and Want 2000).

# The Nature of Communications Has Been Changing...



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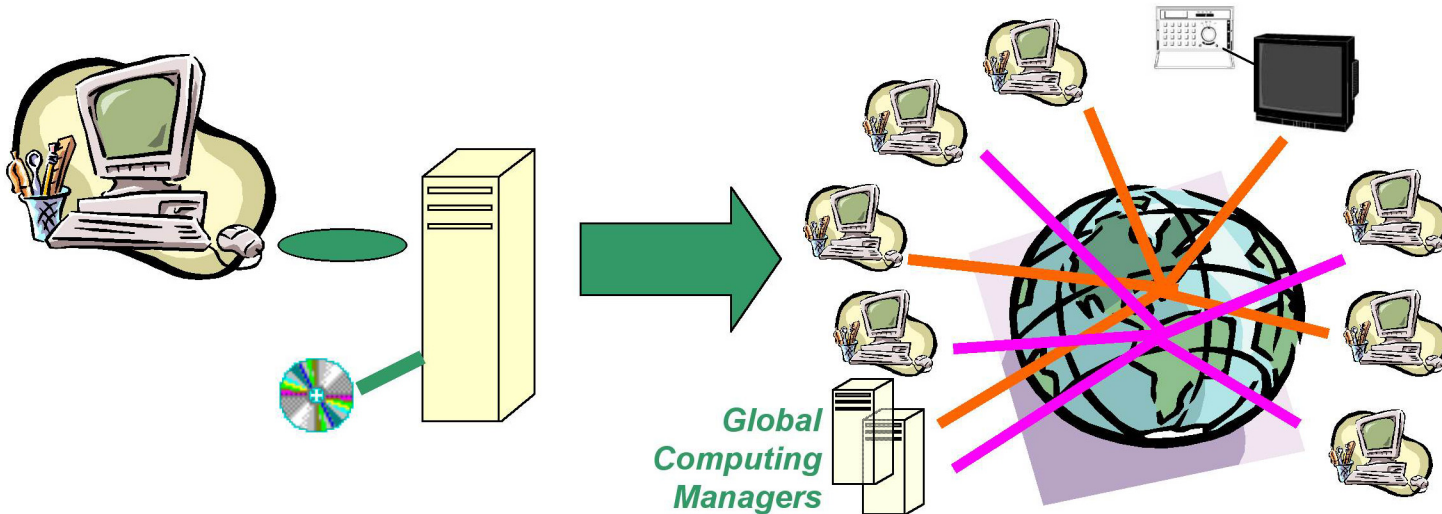
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# The Global Grid

From Client/Server...

...to every computer's a server



Client systems are dedicated to needs of a user

Single application running in client or server

A data object resides on a single server



Clients systems do work and store data for other users

Application "chunks" run concurrently in multiple systems

Data object is segmented and stored redundantly

Source: Technology Futures, Inc.

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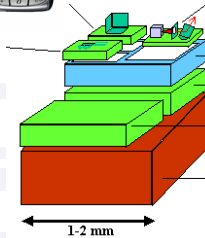
# To Every Sensor is a Server



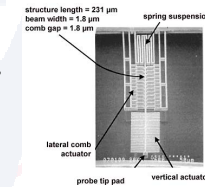
- Processor
- Data Storage
- Communications
- Rich variety of sensors



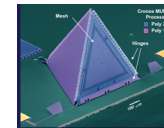
**Phone -PDA**



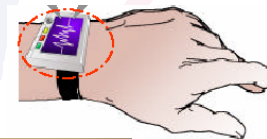
**Smart Dust**



**Microstorage**  
(Areal density 100x's CD)



**Microphone**



**Embedded Biofluidics Chip**



**Robot**

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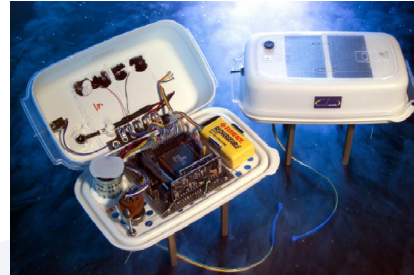
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# Micro Servers



**Rockwell  
Scientific  
Remote  
Sensor**



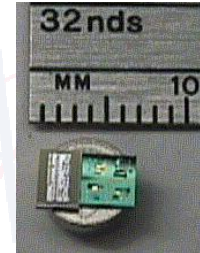
**NASA/JPL Sensor  
Web 2 Pod**



**NASA/JPL  
Sensor Web  
1 Pod**



**XPort  
Embedded  
Device Server**



**Berkeley  
Mote (1999)**



**UCLA  
Medusa MK-2**



**Crossbow MIICA  
Mote**

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# Convergence

- Cable companies are providing phone and ISP service
- Telephone companies in entertainment programming business
- Newspapers online
- Yahoo/eBay magazines

# General Drivers

- We are leaving the age of physics and entering the age of bio.
- Mobility will expand even more as a driver.
- Computing and broadband communications will become ubiquitous.
- New forms of computing will emerge (e.g., quantum, DNA, optical).
- There will be a proliferation of location-based services.
- Material science, in conjunction with biotechnology, will create fundamental new industries.

*(continued)*

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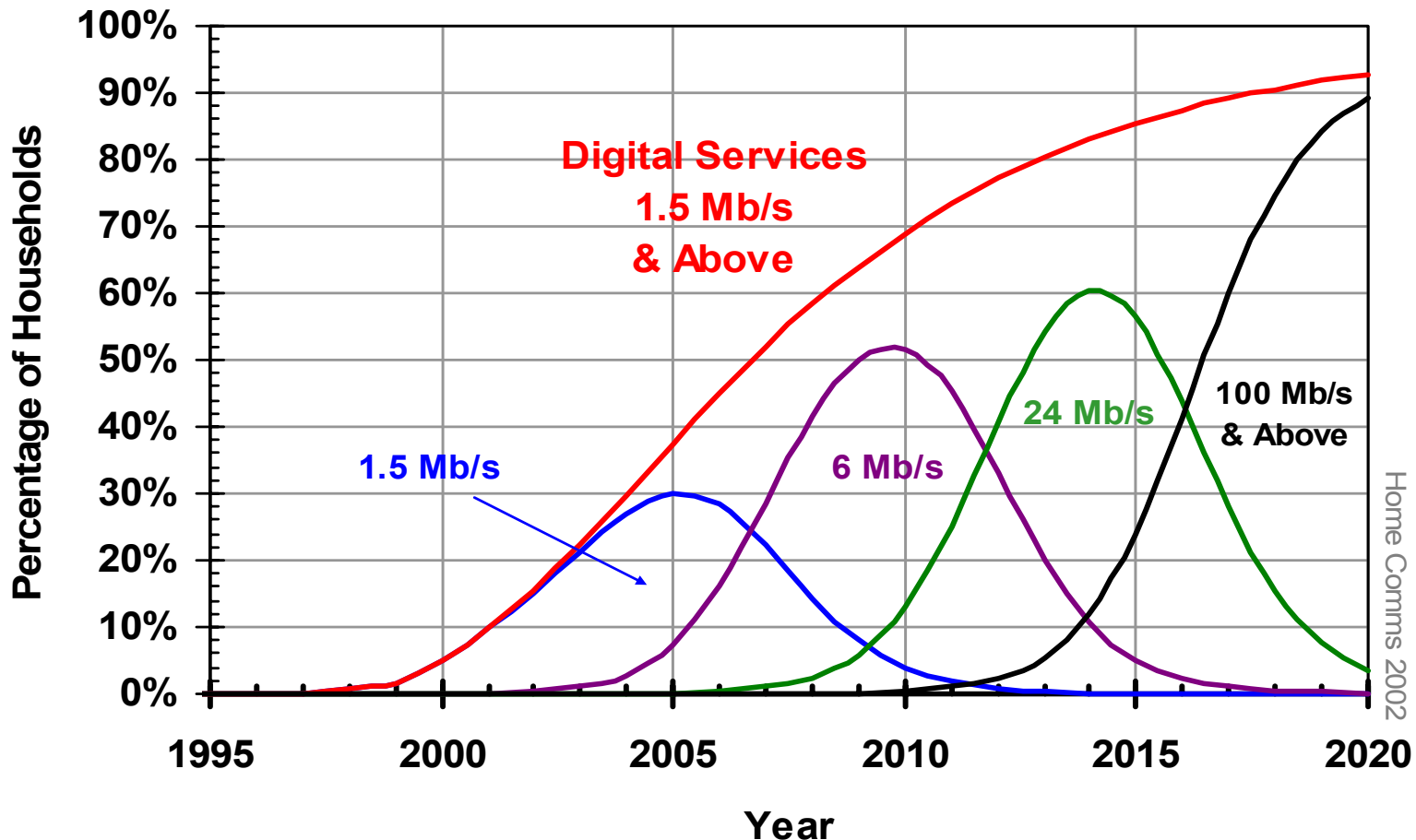
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# General Drivers *(continued)*

- Machines will probably surpass overall human intellectual capability by 2020.
- There will be a proliferation of intelligent devices that communicate to provide telemetry, tracking, metering, monitoring, surveillance, control, response, etc.
- Increased appreciation of the impacts of global warming will motivate major changes in energy production and utilization. There will be a major increase in the use of nuclear power, and there will be a migration to non-fossil fuel and an intelligent energy economy.
- Nanotechnology will not only change medicine, but revolutionize many aspects of our society.

# Households Using Digital Services— Minimum Competitive Data Rates



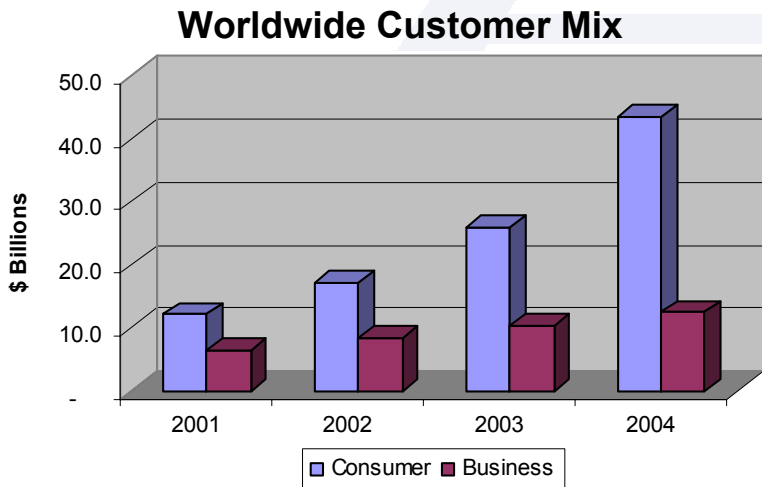
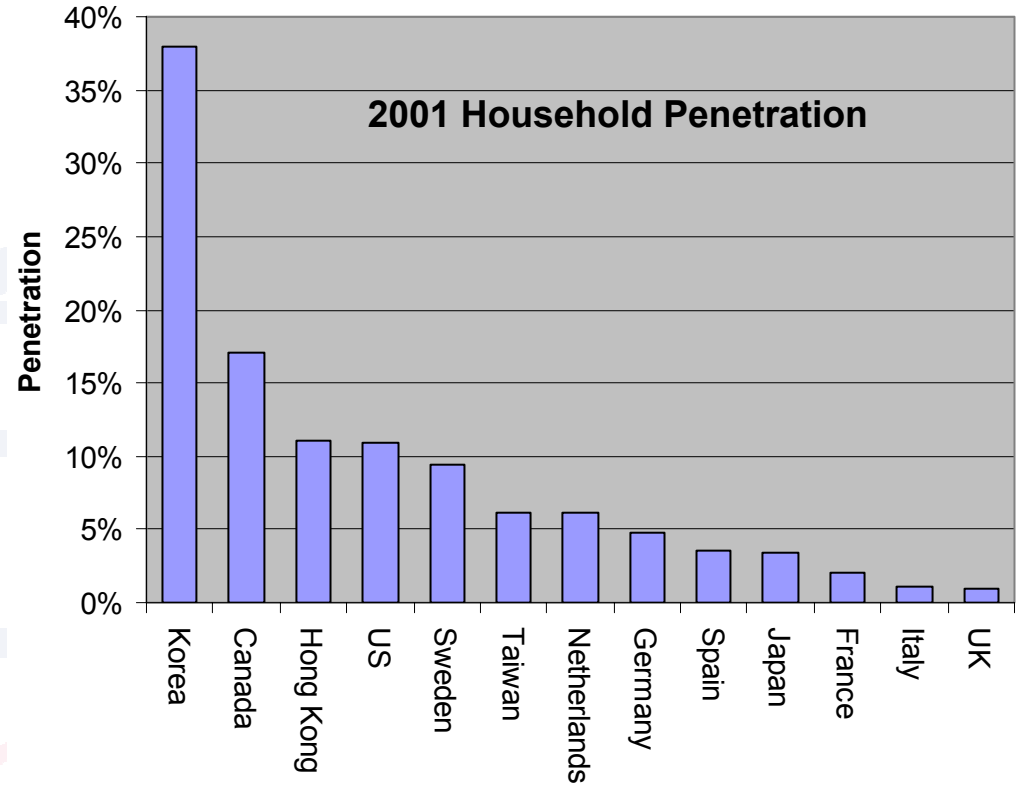
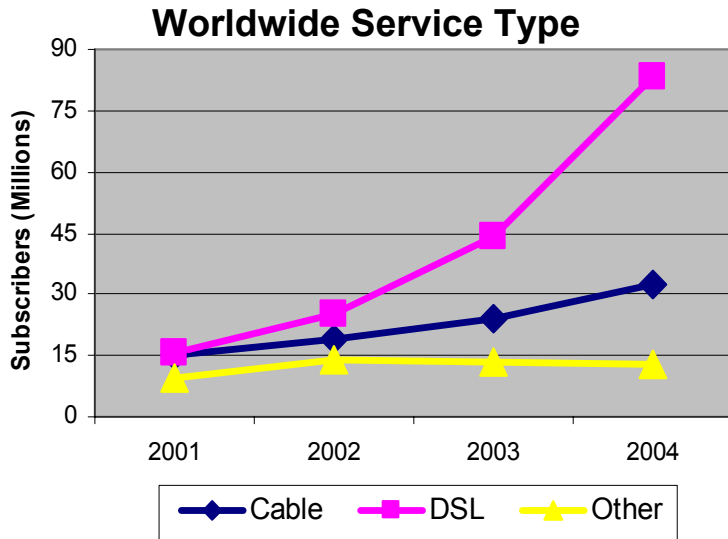
Home Comms 2002

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# Broadband Subscriber Trends

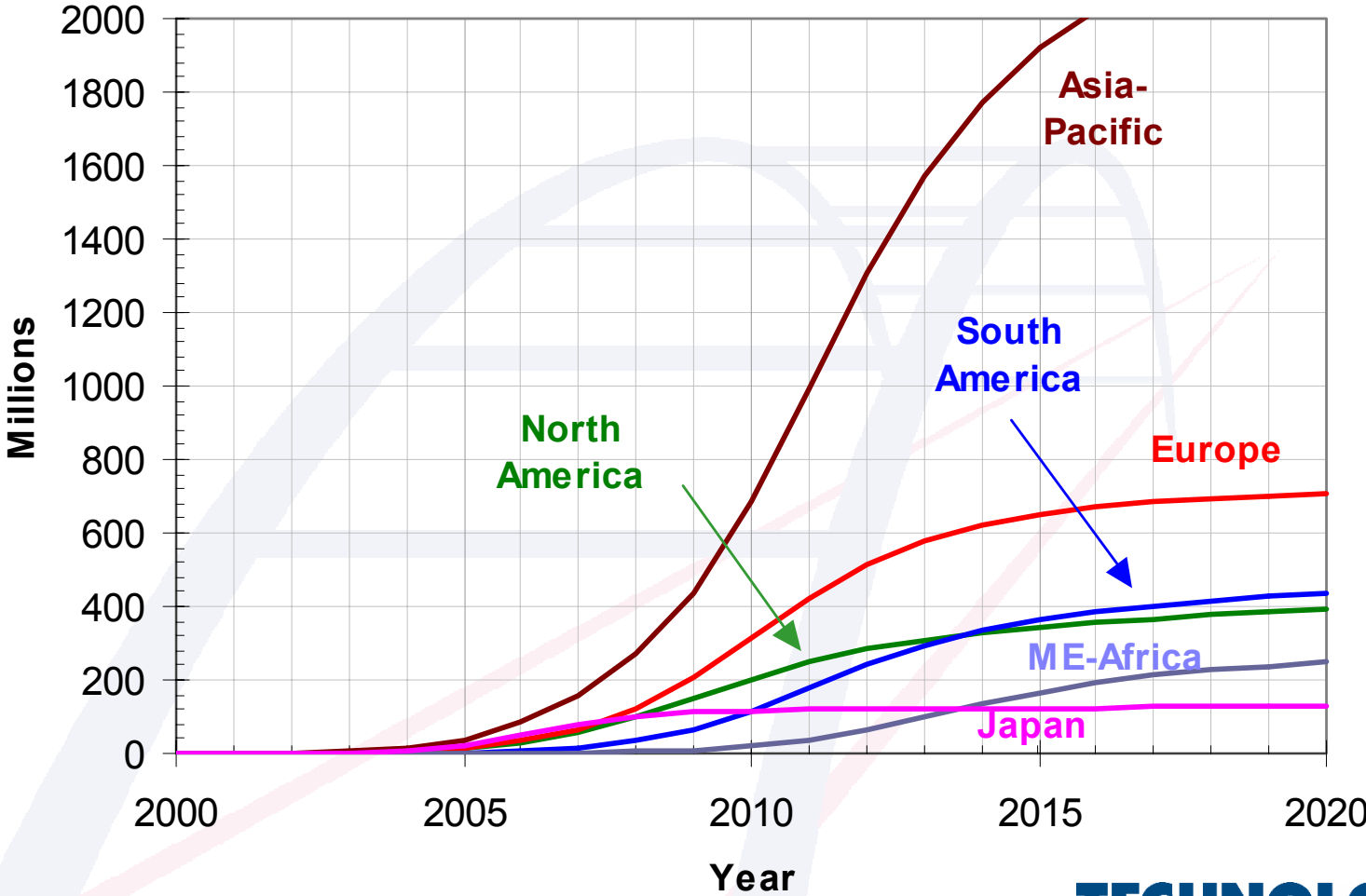


- DSL is projected to be the leading WW technology
- U.S. is falling in broadband penetration
- Residential dominates growth, cable's predominant focus

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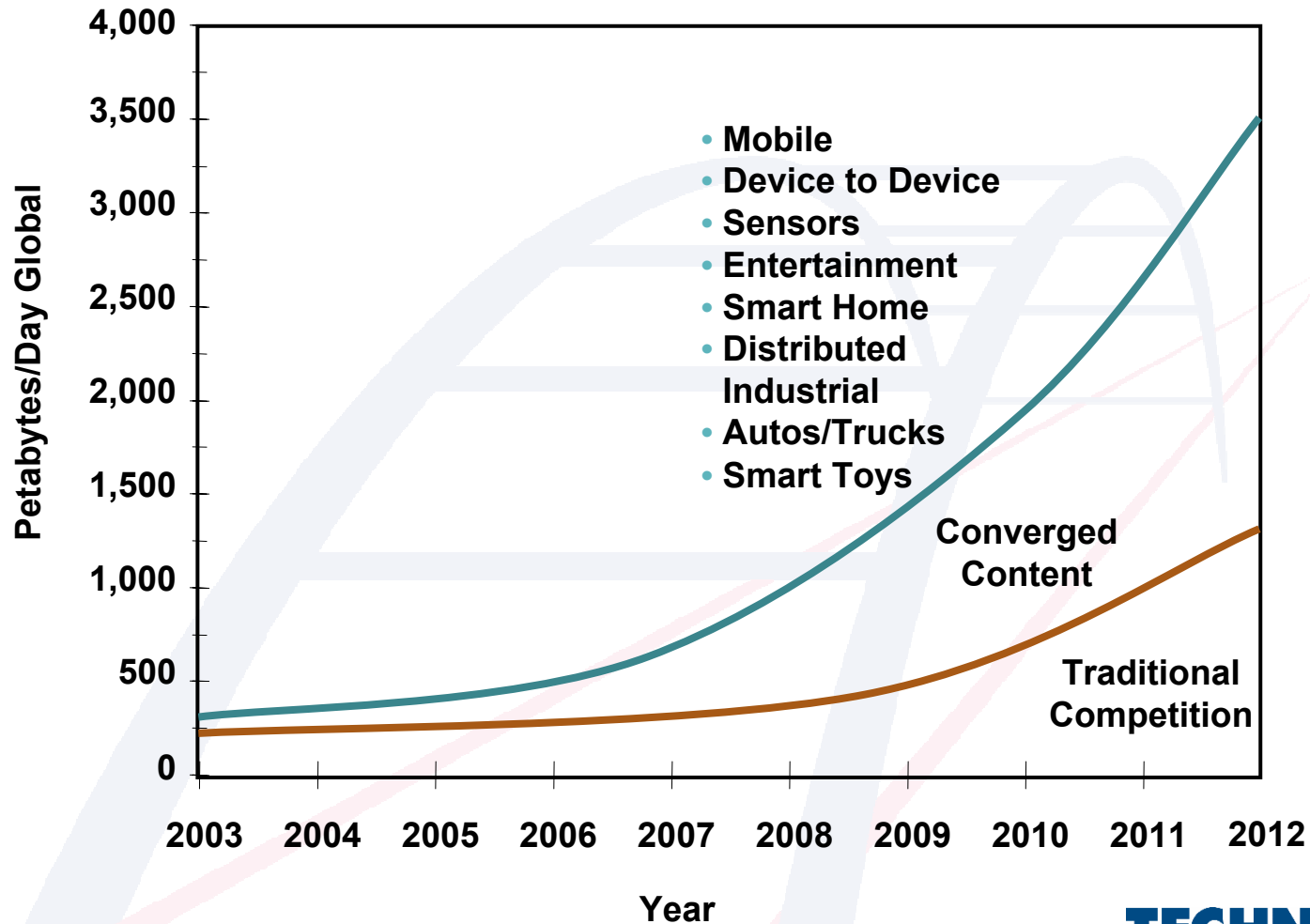


# Forecast of 2.5G and Above Subscribers by Region—Millions



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# Growth at the Edge of the Network

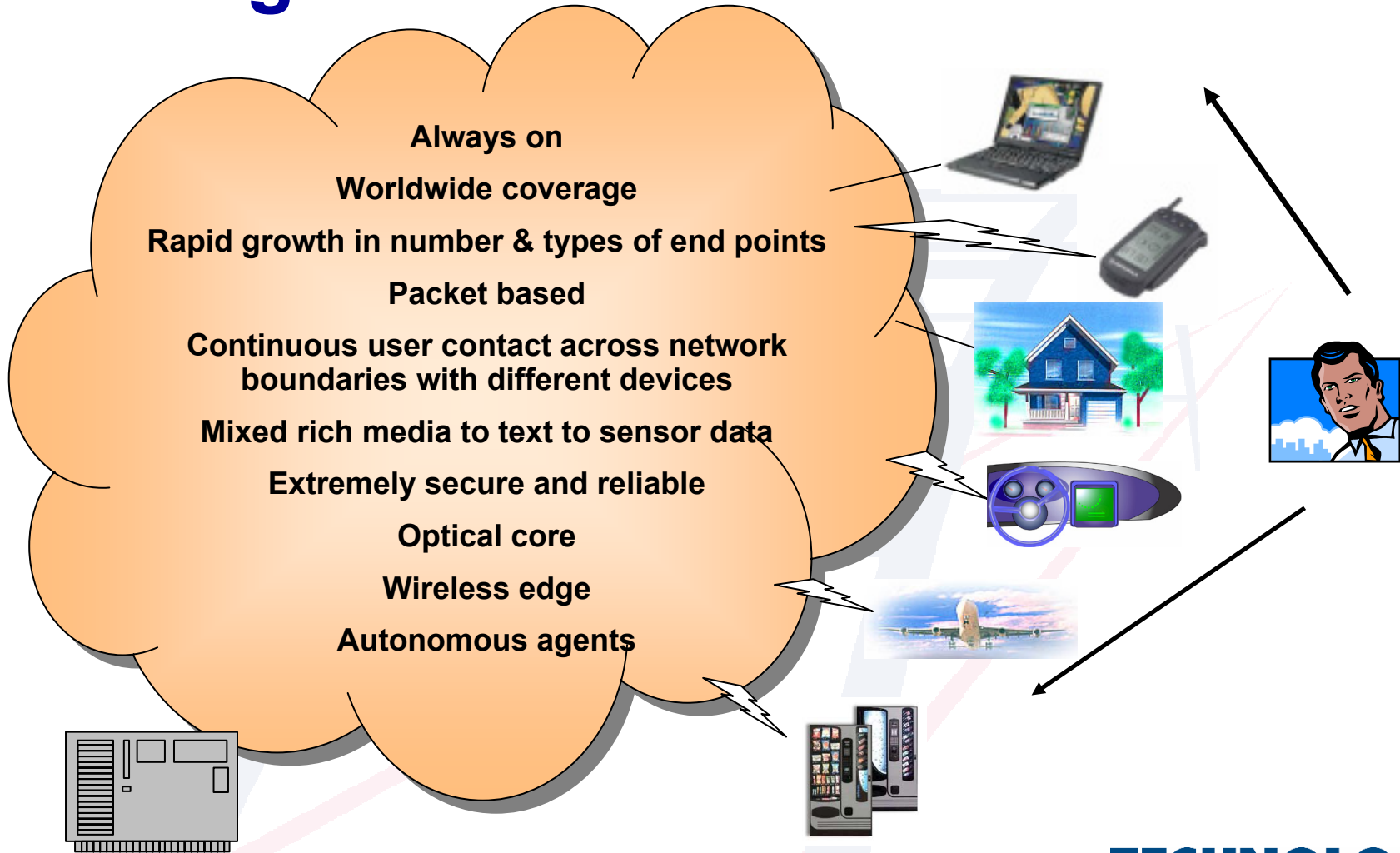


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# The Converged, Collaborative, Managed Network of 2010



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**What company shipped the  
most computer processing  
power last year?**

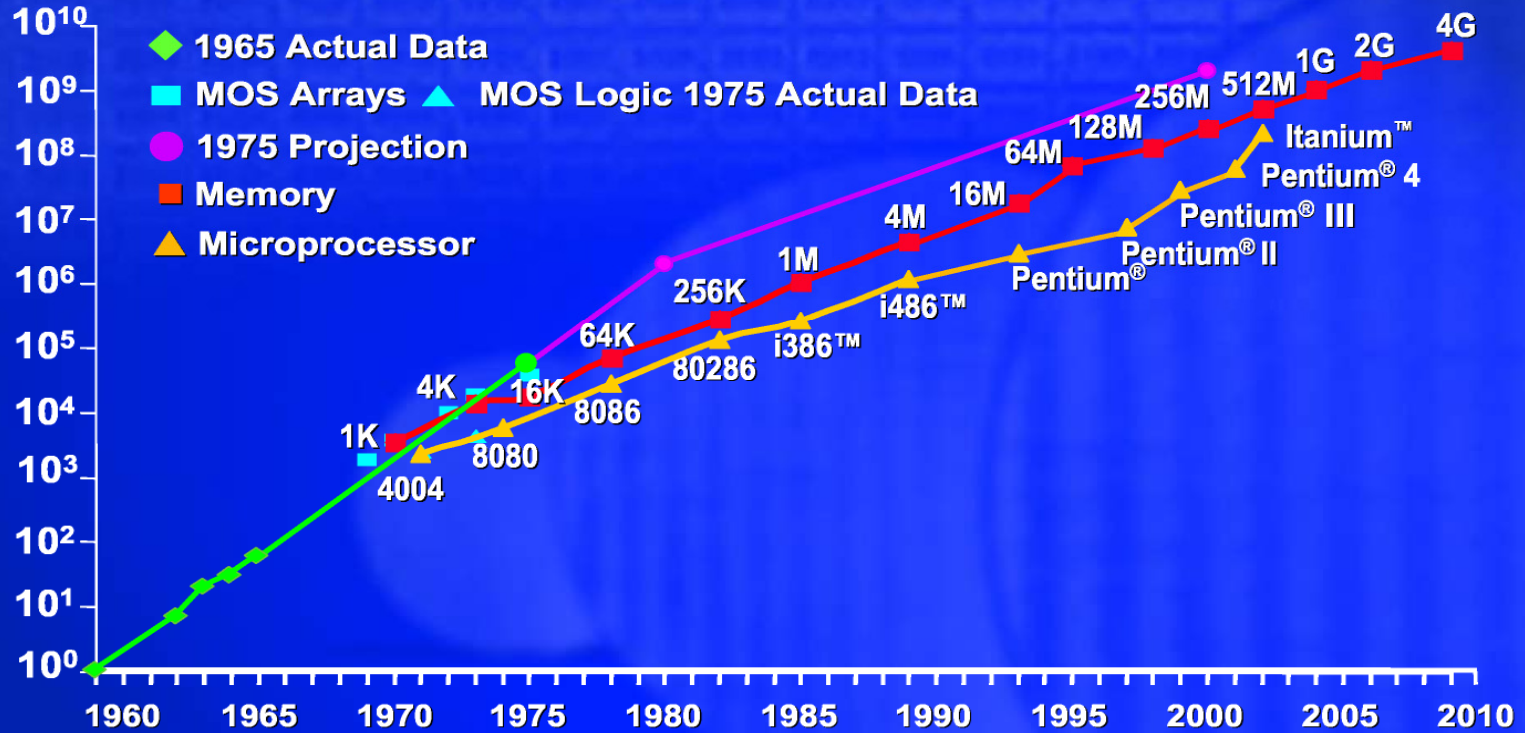
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# Moore's Law continues to be the benchmark

Transistors  
Per Die



Source: Intel

4

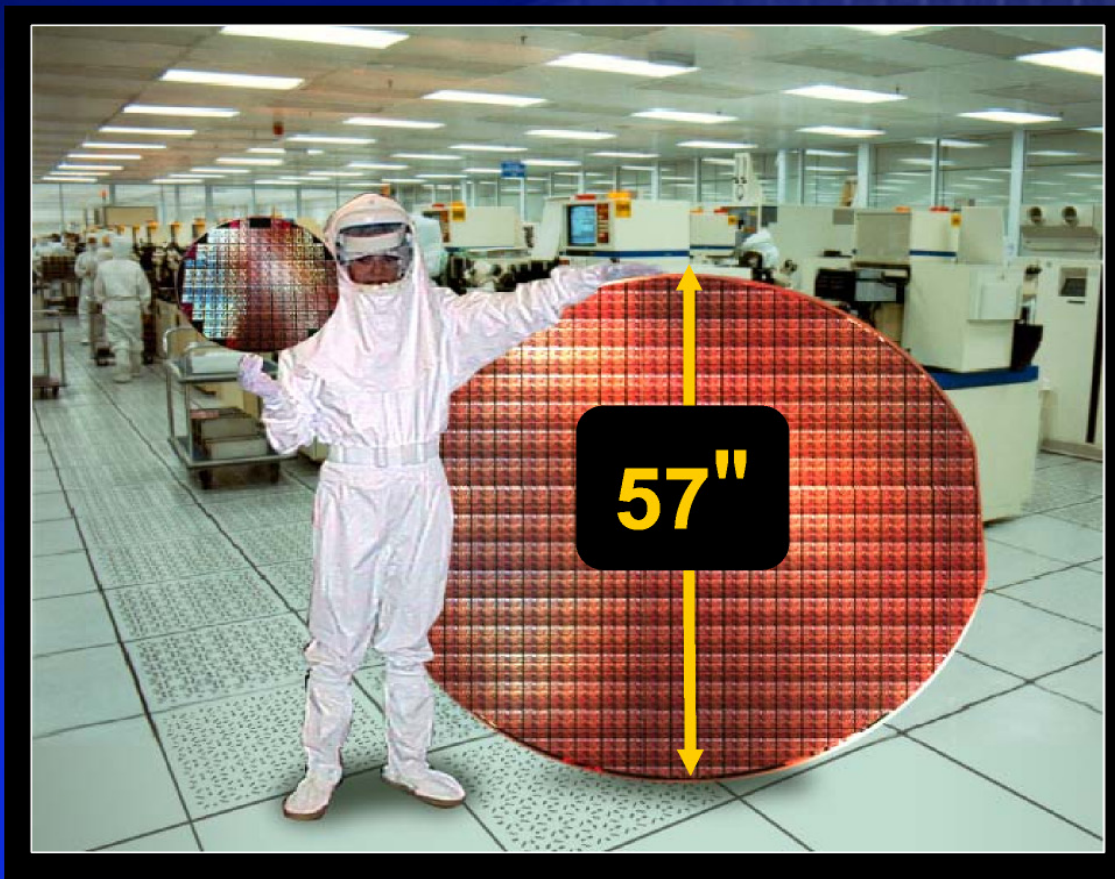
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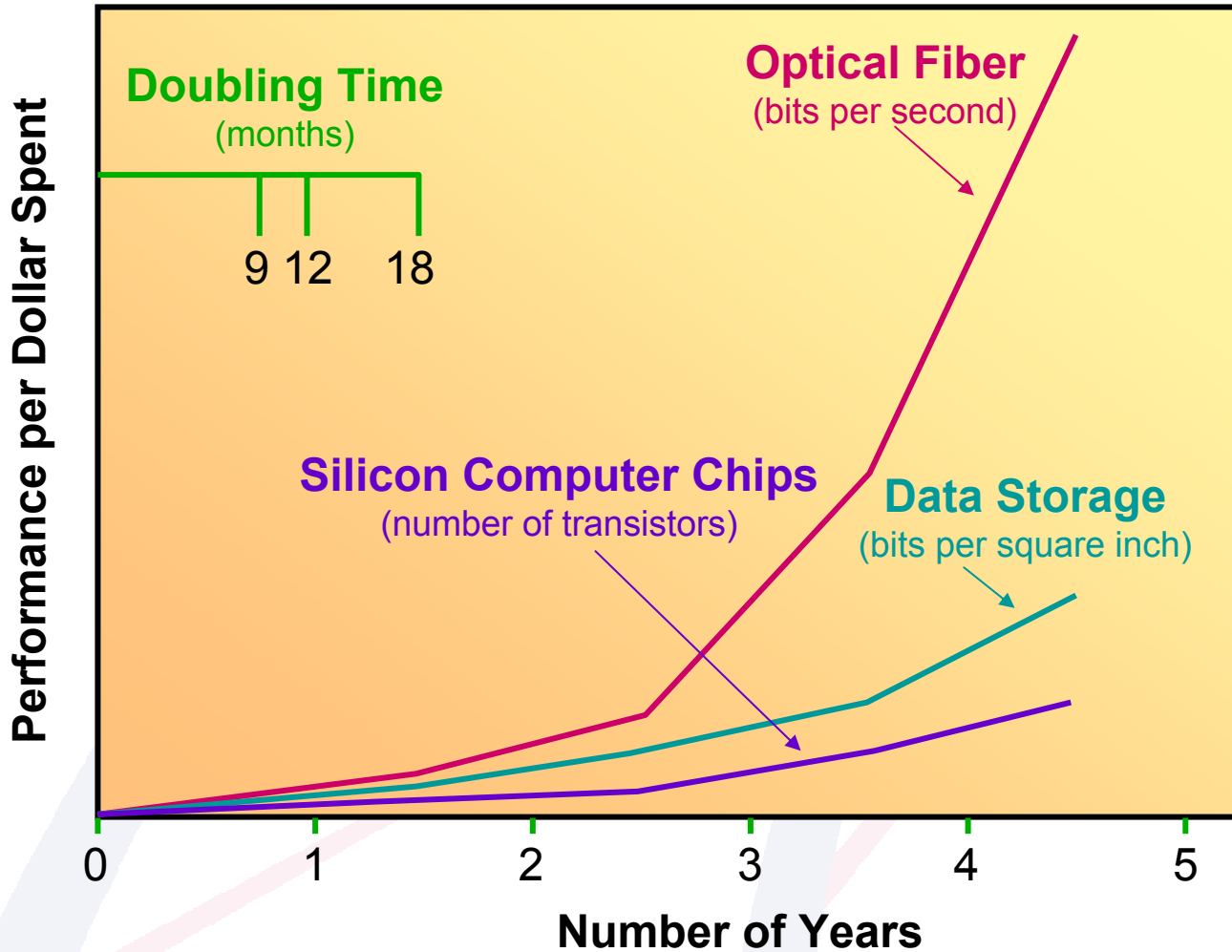
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# Moore Was Not Right in Some of His Forecast

## Projected 2000 Wafer, circa 1975





Source: Scientific American (June 2001)

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# Competing in a Global Manufacturing Environment

## Taylor's Law

(1910 – 1950s)

Scientific Management

## Sarnoff's Law

(1960 - 1980)

"Human Side" Management

## Metcalfe's Law

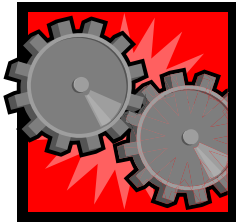
(1980 - 2000)

Quality Management Era

## Reed's Law

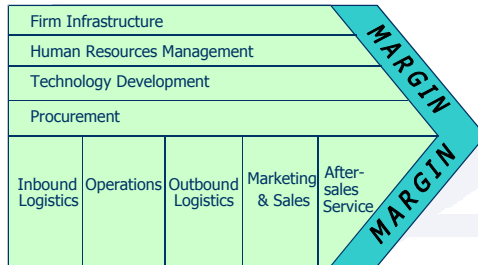
(2000 - Future)

E-Manufacturing



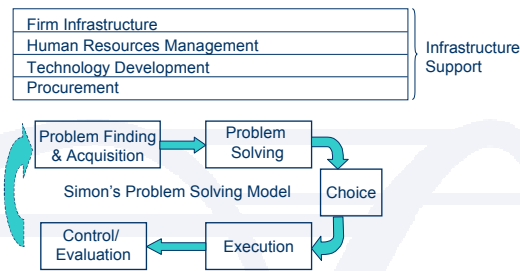
Value Created in the Assembly Line (Operations)

### Value Chain

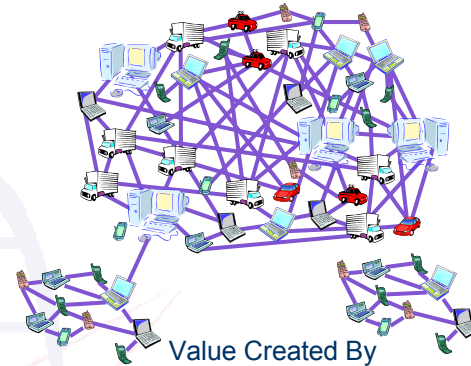


Value Created by Transforming Inputs Into Products

### Value Shop



Value Created by Providing Solutions, Not Services



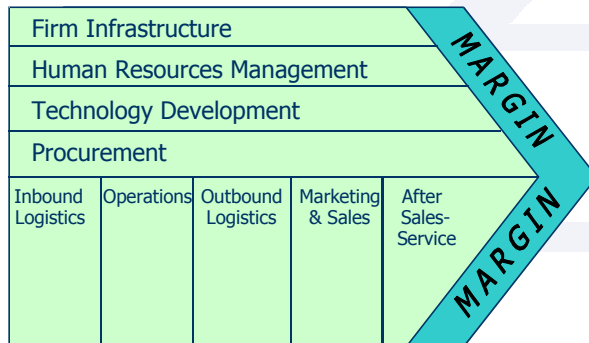
Value Created By Self Forming Groups



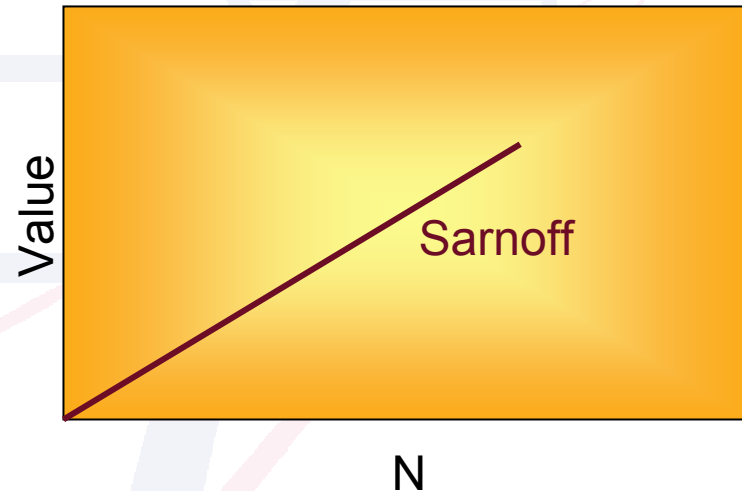
# Sarnoff's Law –1960s to mid 1980s

For one-way broadcast communication, the value of the network itself rises proportionally to  $N$ , the potential number of listeners.

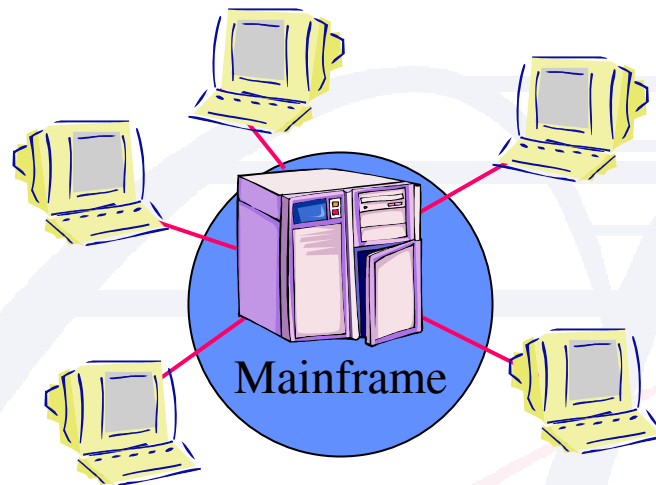
## Value Chain



Value created by transforming inputs into products



# Internet Direction



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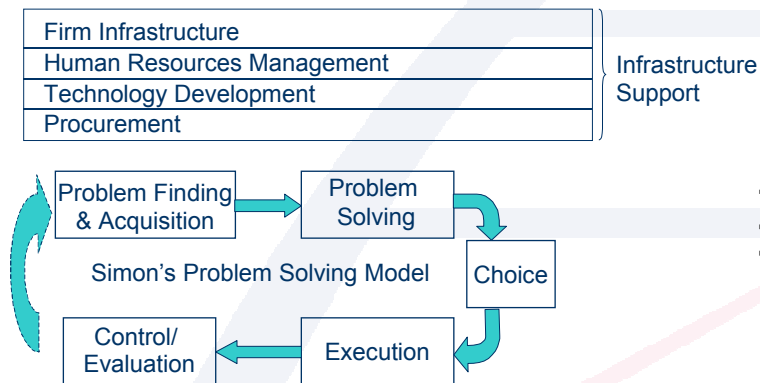
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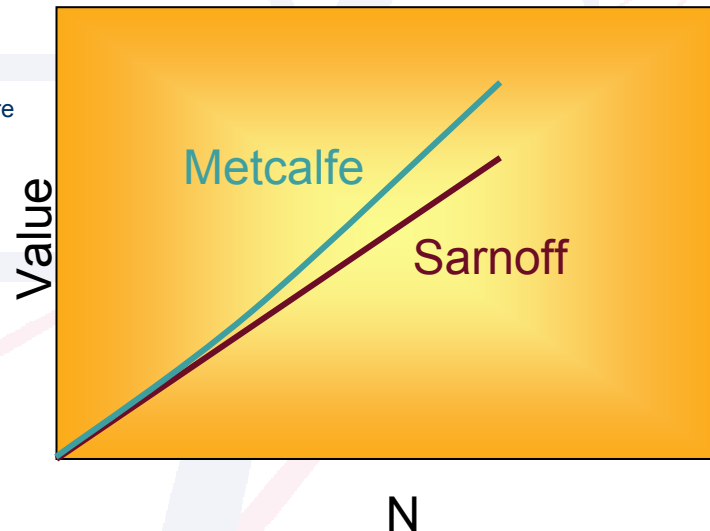
# Metcalfe's Law — Mid 1980s to 2000s

The value of a network increases exponentially with the number of nodes –  $N^2$ . A network becomes more useful as more users are connected.

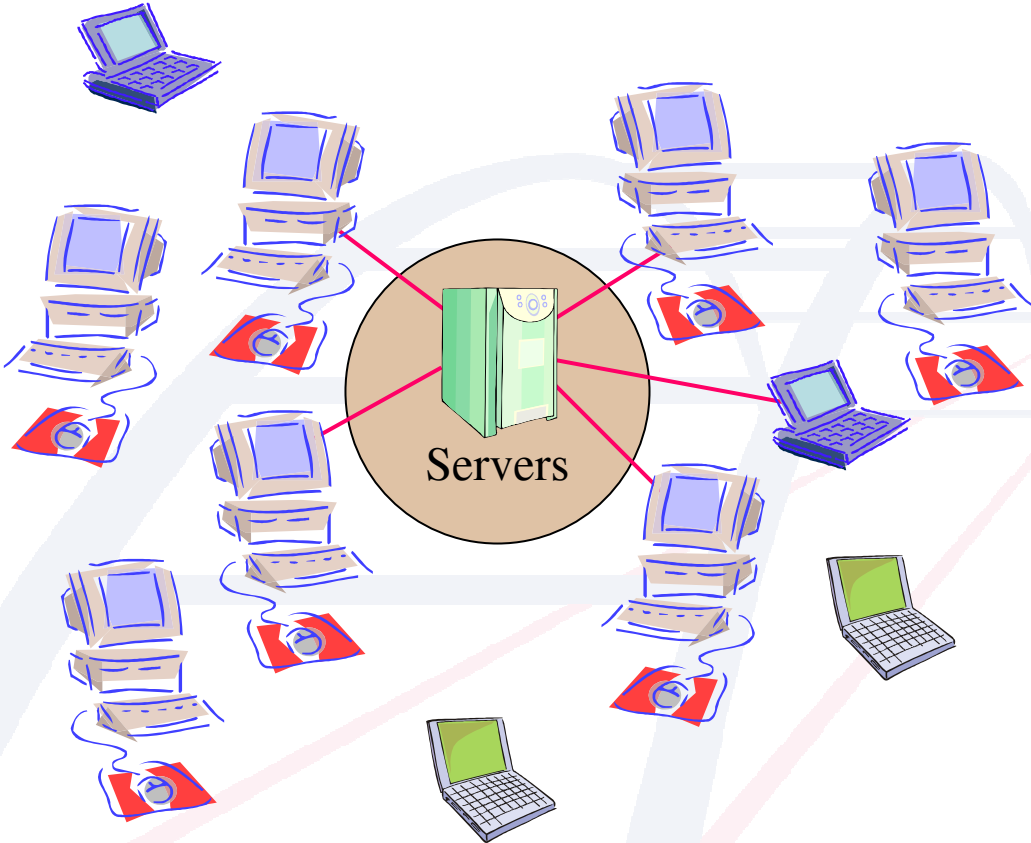
## Value Shop



Value created by providing solutions, not services



# Internet Direction



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# *Murphy's Laws and the Early 2000s*

- Dot-Com Bust
- VC/IPO
- Telcom Bust
- Call Centers

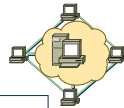
D  T  M DISCLOSURES

# Reed's Law — 2001 and into the future

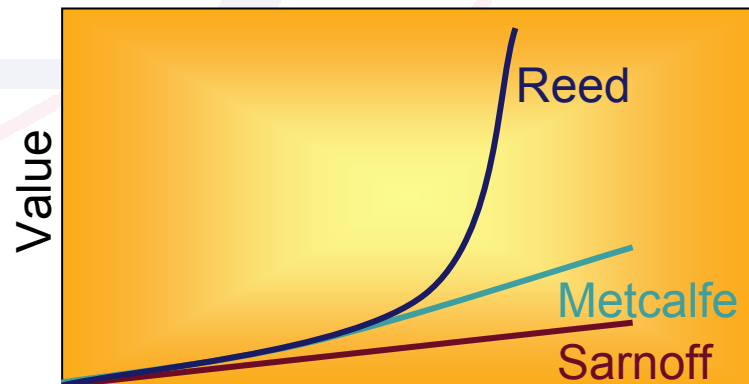
Any system that lets users create and maintain groups creates a set of group-forming options that increase exponentially with the number of potential members. And as a function,  $2^N$  dominates  $N^2$  - which means that even if each individual group-forming option is worth much less than an individual connection, eventually the total set of group-forming options will have far more option value.

## Value Network

- Mediating technology facilitates exchange relationships



Firm Infrastructure		
Human Resources Management		
Technology Development		
Procurement		
Network Promotion and Contract Management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invite and select customers to join network</li> </ul>	<b>Service Provisioning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish, maintain and terminate links</li> <li>Billing for value received</li> </ul>	<b>Infrastructure Operation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and run physical and information network</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initialize, manage, and terminate contracts</li> </ul>		



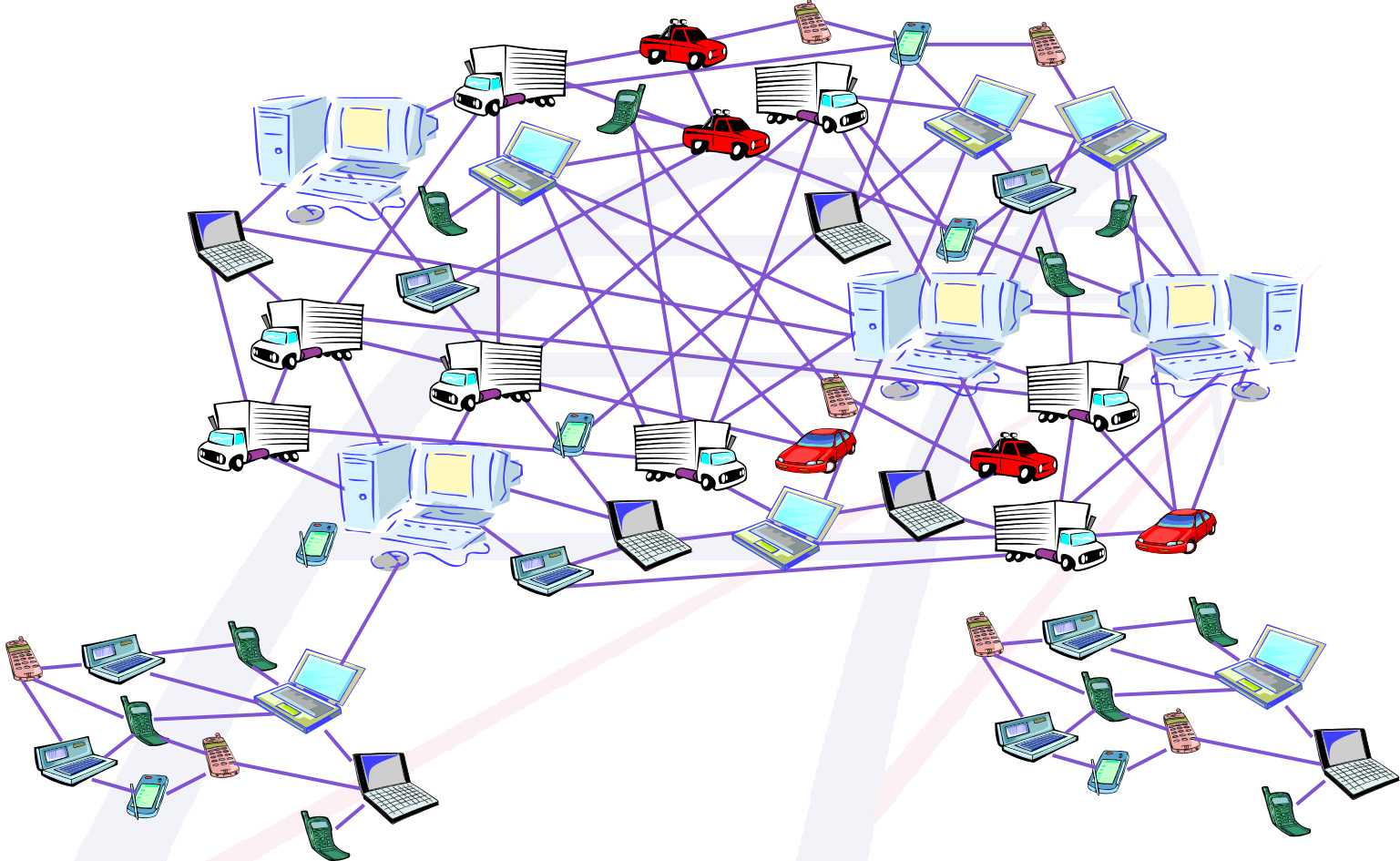
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# Internet Direction



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# Competing in a Global Manufacturing Environment

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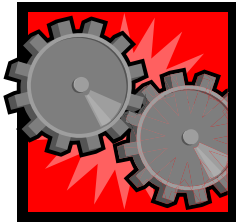
(1980 - 2000)

Quality Management Era

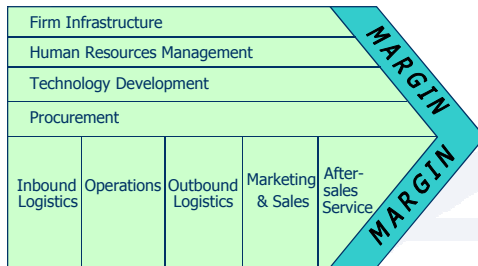
## Reed's Law

(2000 - Future)

E-Manufacturing



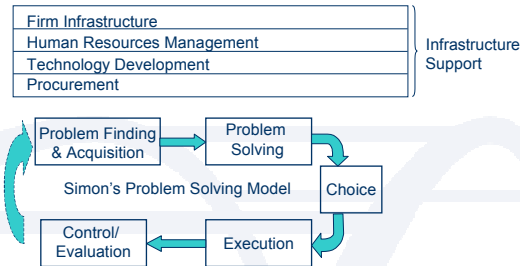
### Value Chain



Value Created by Transforming Inputs Into Products

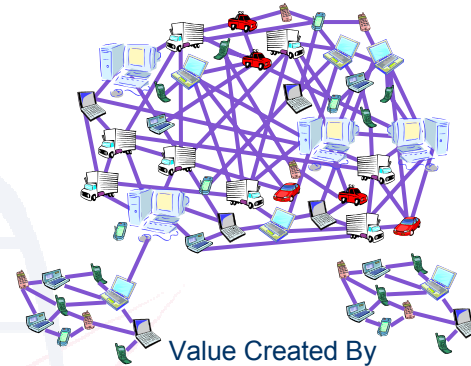
- Stable Relationships
- Price Conscious
- Producer Led Design
- Global Companies
- Regionalism
- Productivity
- Subsidiaries
- Plant Replication by Region

### Value Shop



Value Created by Providing Solutions, Not Services

- Lean Manufacturing
- Shift to Horizontal Structure
- Focus on Core Competency
- Reliability and Durability
- Producer Led Design
- Multinational Trade
- Market Centric Design & Delivery



Value Created By Self Forming Groups

- Consumer Centric Design and Delivery
- Flat Corporate Structures
- Collaborative Virtual Networks
- Mass Customization
- Transparency
- Speed and Agility
- Global Orientation

Value Created in the Assembly Line (Operations)

- Standardization Parts and Processes
- Economies of Scale
- Producer-Centric Design, Mfg., and Delivery
- Vertical Orientation
- Required inventory buffers
- Locally Oriented

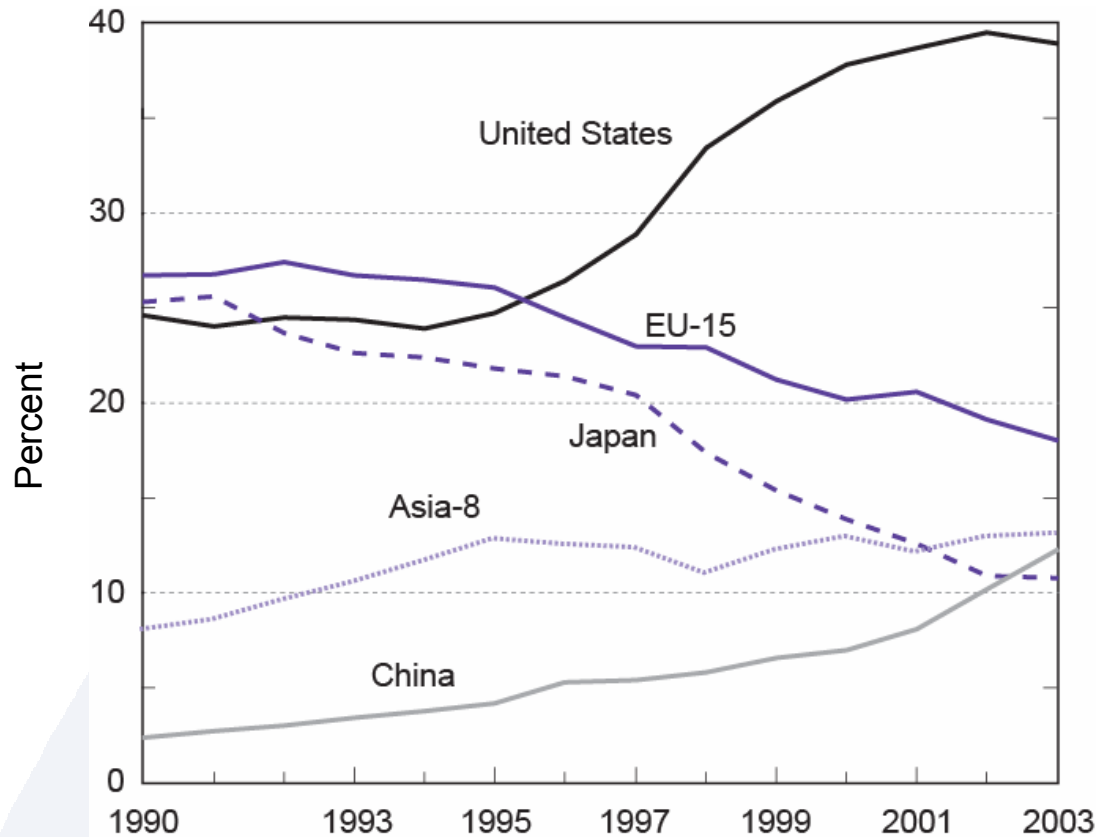
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# Location of world's high-technology manufacturing output: 1990–2003



Source: National Science Foundation

EU = European Union

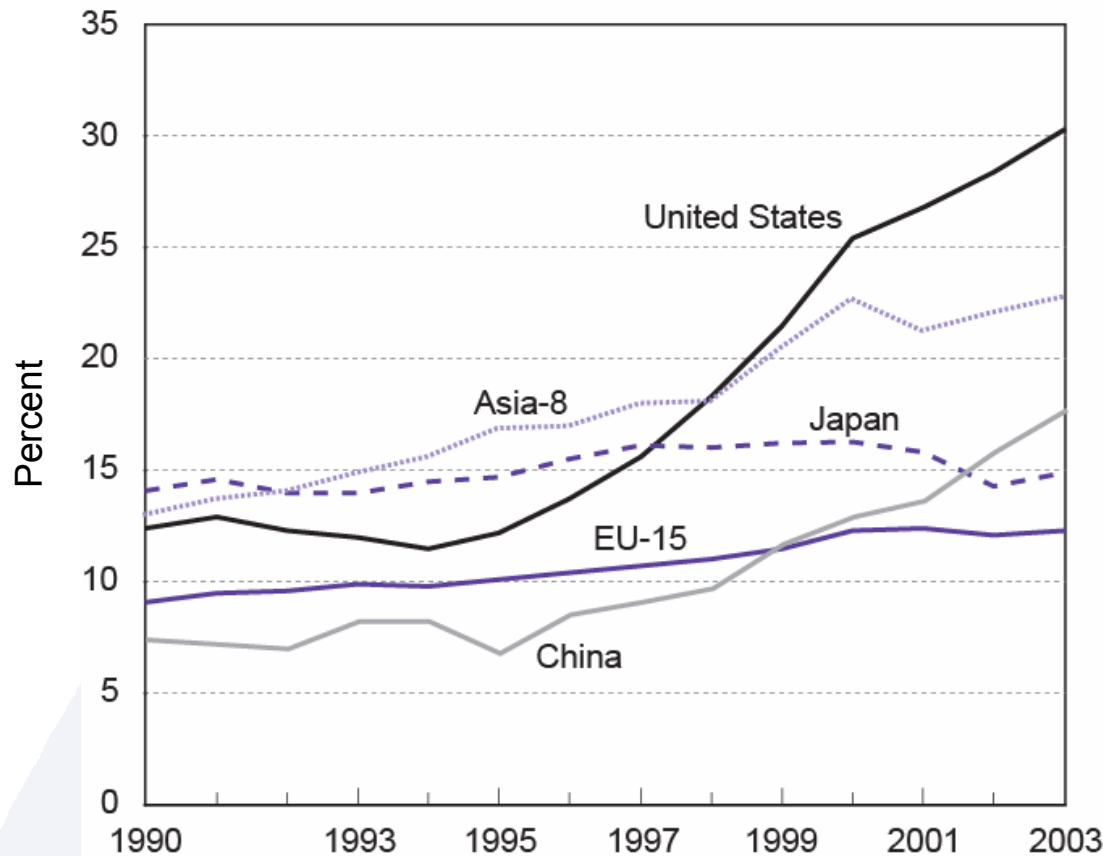
NOTE: Asia-8 includes South Korea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand.

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# High-technology share of total manufacturing, by country/region: 1990–2003



Source: National Science Foundation

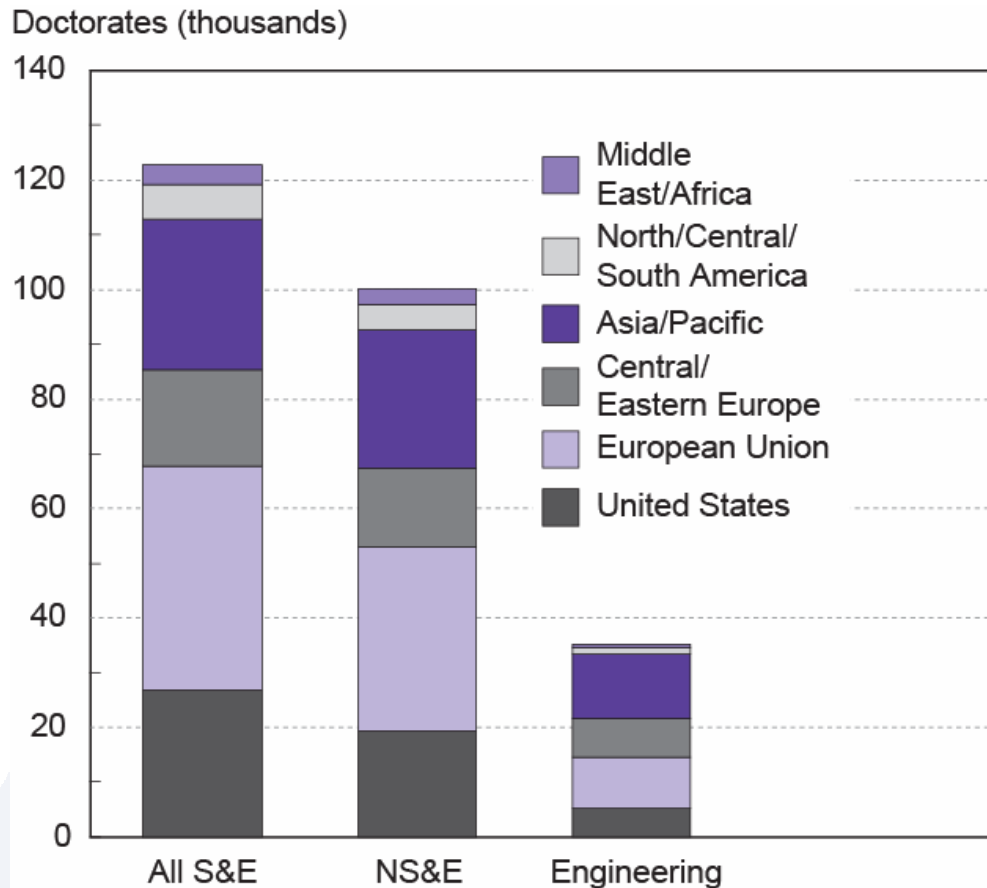
EU = European Union

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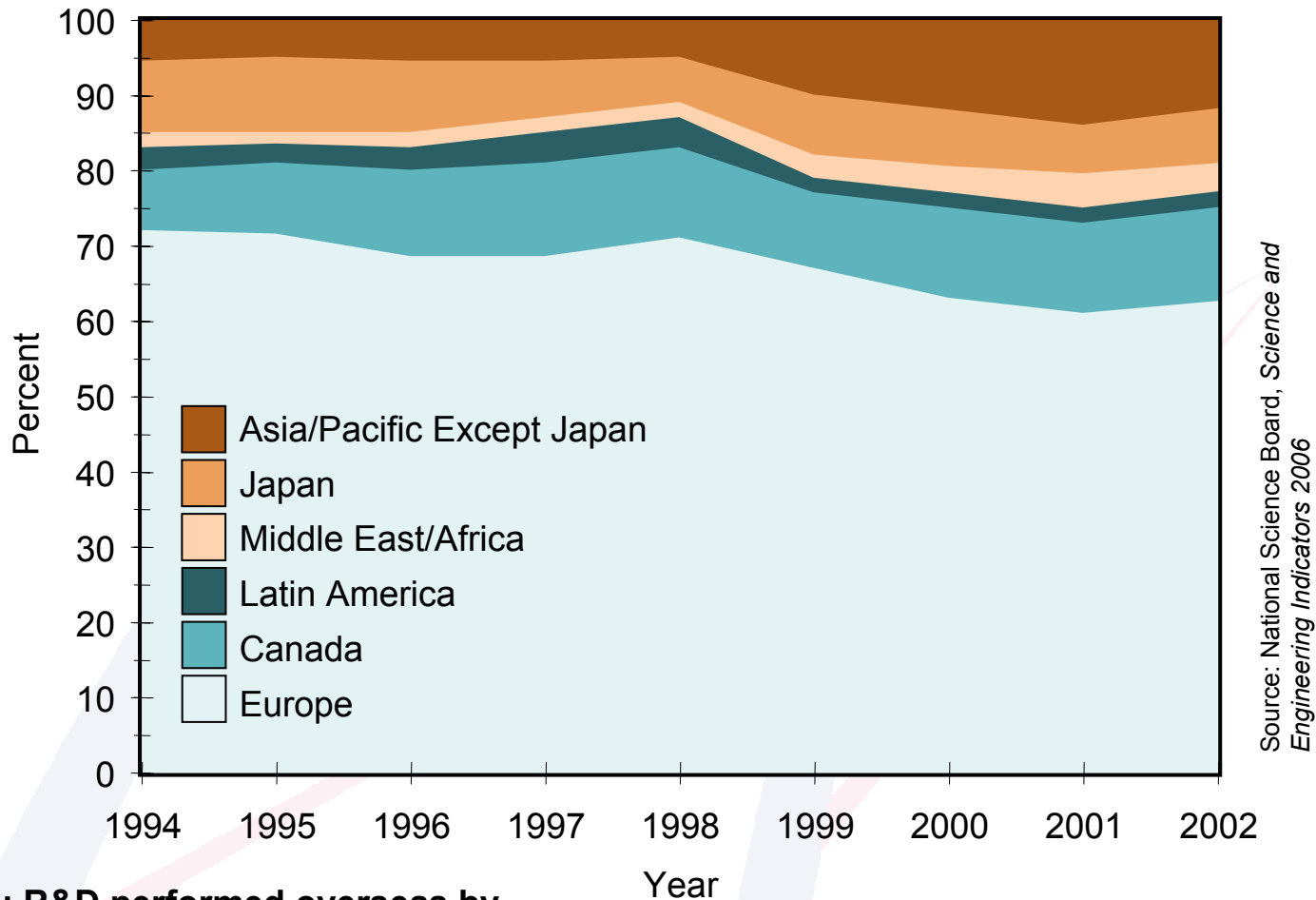
# S&E Doctorates Awarded, by Country/Region: Most Recent Year



NS&E = natural sciences and engineering

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# Geographic distribution of U.S. firms' overseas R&D: 1994–2002



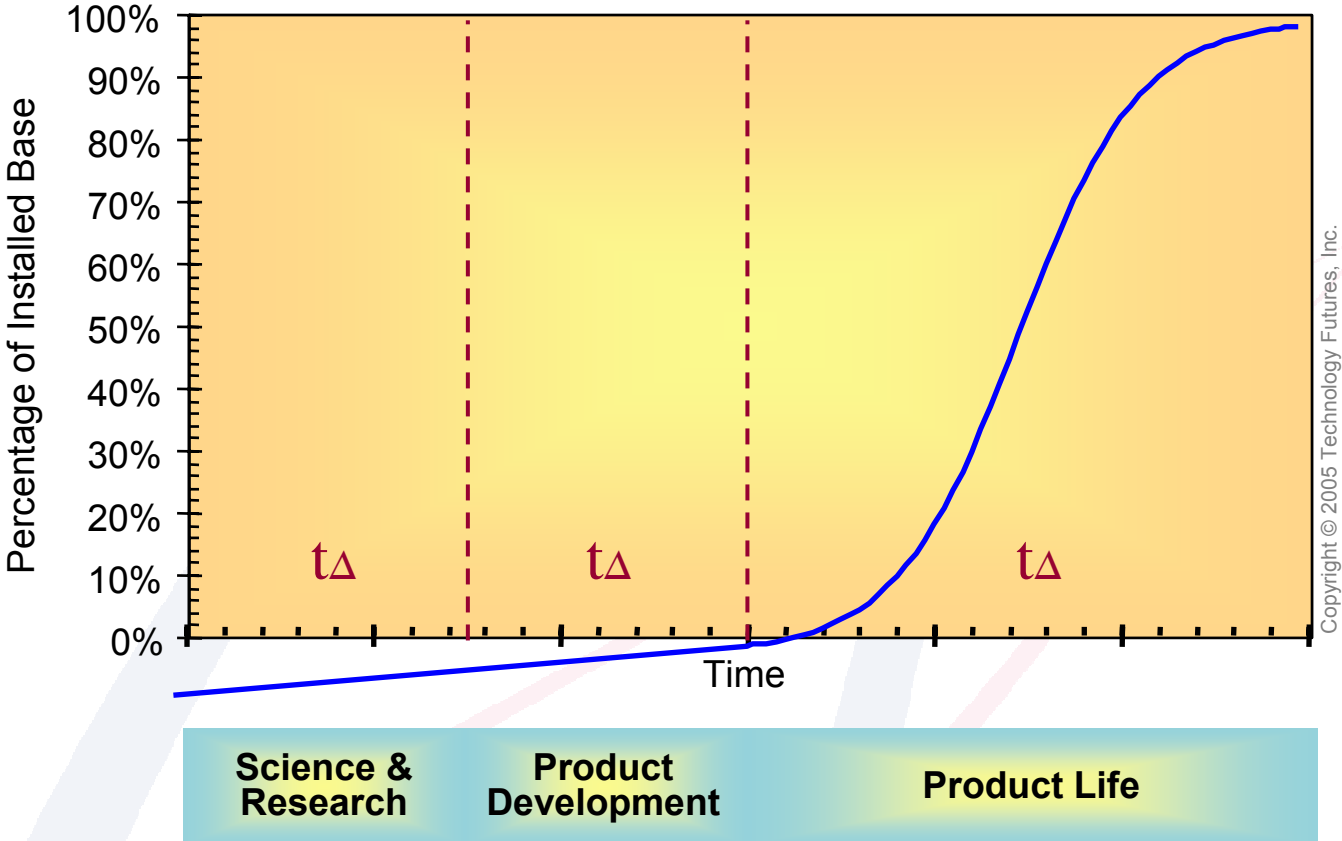
**Note: R&D performed overseas by majority-owned affiliates of U.S. firms.**

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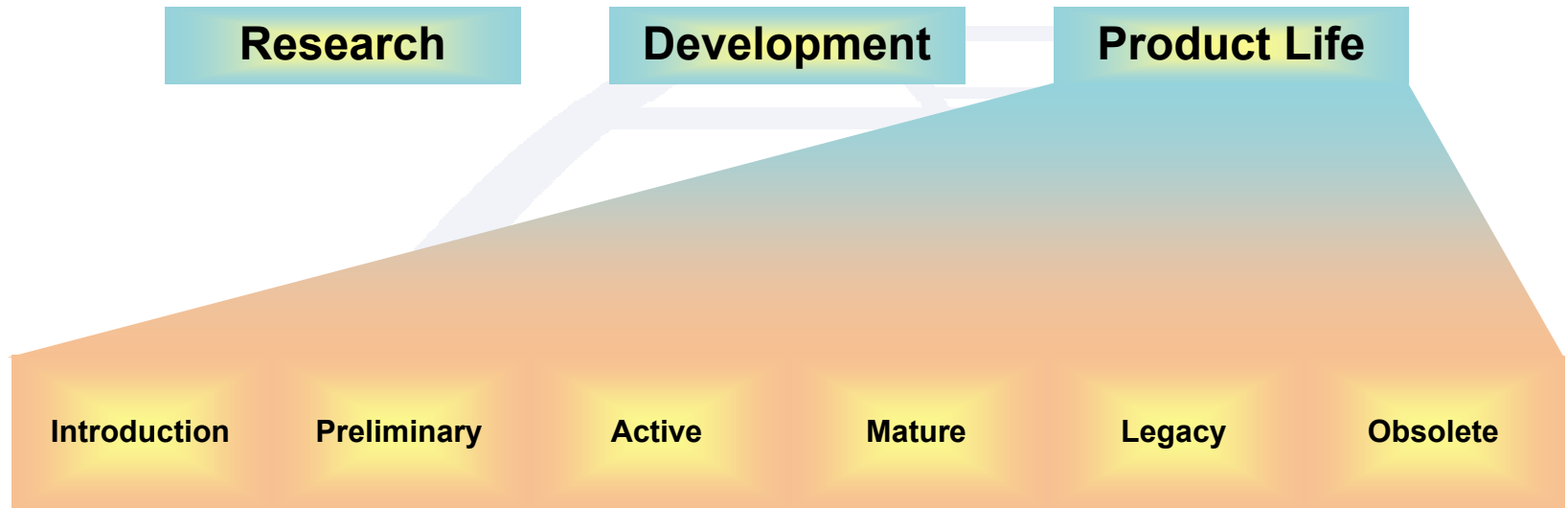
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# S-Curve for Innovation, Development, and Product Life



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# Research/Product Life Cycle



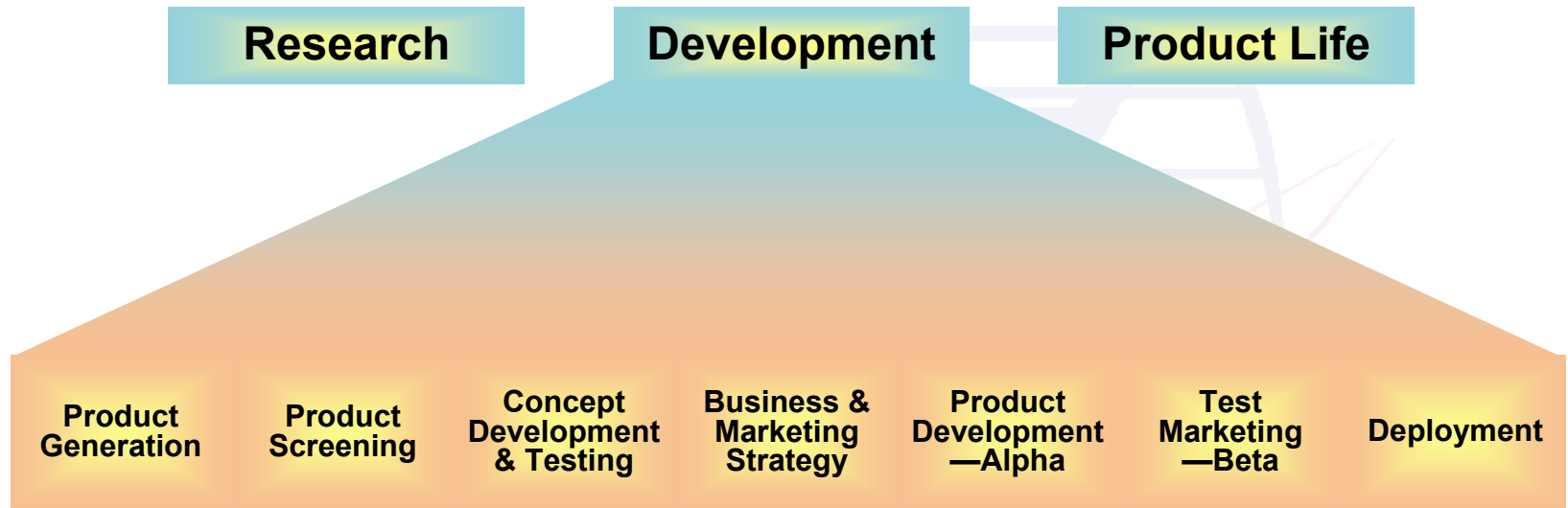
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# Research/Product Life Cycle



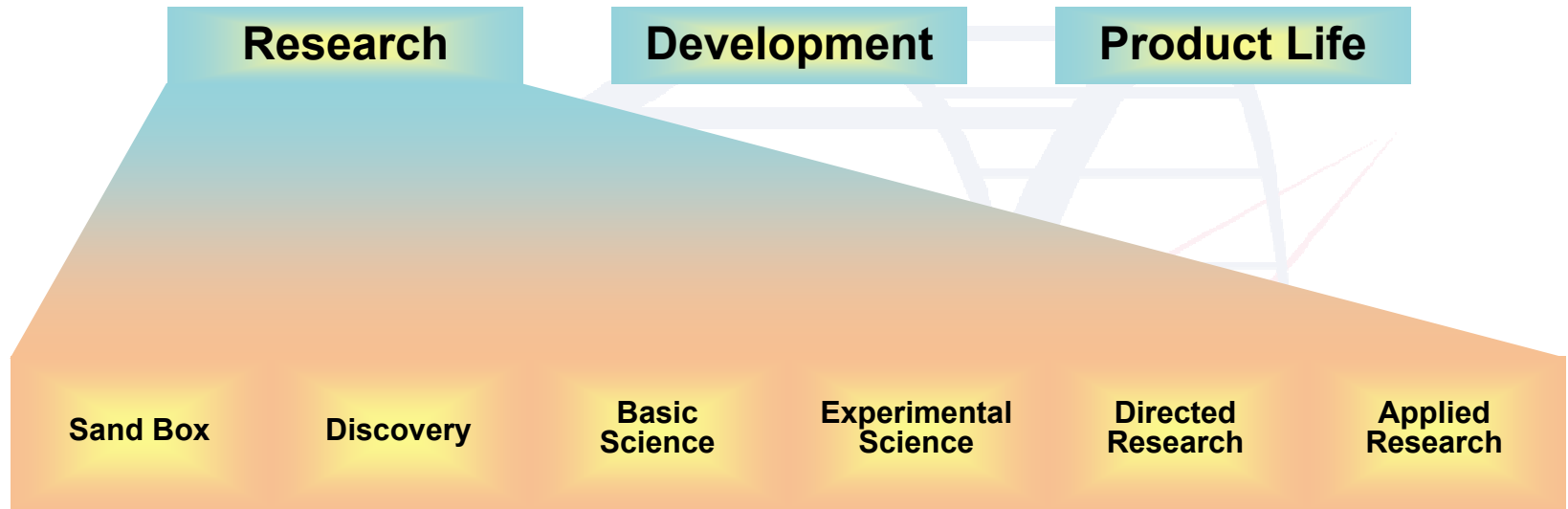
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# Research/Product Life Cycle



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# Consequences of the Internationalization of R&D

- Establishing Competence Centres at Different Locations
  - To interact specific technological competence is of greater relevance than the traditional motives for sending production abroad.
  - The trend towards research competencies and leading -edge centers at various location.
  - Global technology strategy.
  - The competition between innovation systems will increase, incremental innovation, radical innovation.

# Consequences of the Internationalization of R&D

- Formation of High Performance Units and “Clusters”
  - ”Non Geographic Cluster formation”
  - “Centers of excellence”
  - R&D laboratories are set up primarily where the best conditions are to be found world-wide

# Consequences of the Internationalization of R&D

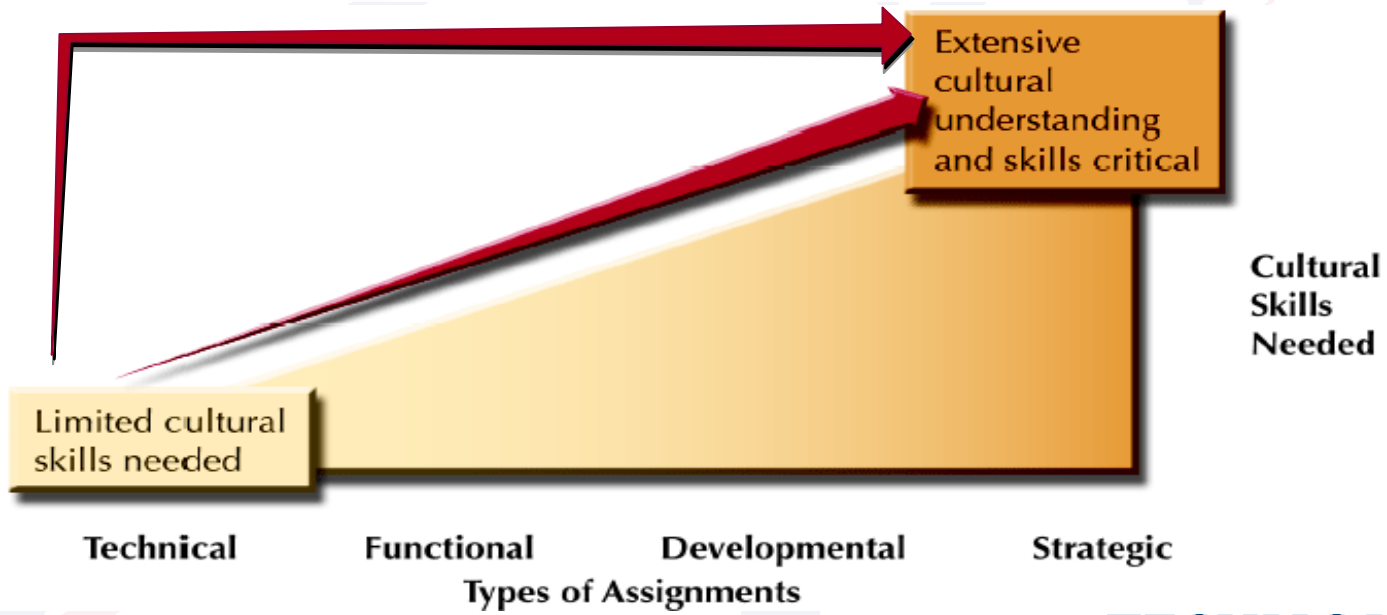
- The variety of co-ordination mechanisms
  - ....growing problems of co-ordination led to disillusion and the increasing formation of centers in a global context
  - .... many multinational enterprises are experimenting with various mechanisms for steering and integration, with the aim of creating synergies world-wide and avoiding the duplication of tasks
  - The hybrid co-ordination mechanisms are often used for the simultaneous co-ordination

# Consequences of the Internationalization of R&D

- Change the National Innovation Policy
  - The national innovation policies will lose in significance as a result of internationalization
    - Impact on Education, Research and Technology
    - The Significance of "Lead markets"

# Critical Success Factors of Internationalizing R&D

- Approach collaboration and avoid “intellectual colonialism.”
- Be highly integrated with business directions. But remain independent in thinking of how to meet business needs.
- Throw nets wide, and keep the “Global/Local” thinking
- Foster the personal relationships over time between researchers that are critical to reducing cultural and stylistic differences
- Make maximum use of available information systems
- Supplement the need for occasional face-to-face interaction with an effective communication system
- Press for speed. 80% of the value of a new technology goes to the one who gets to market first

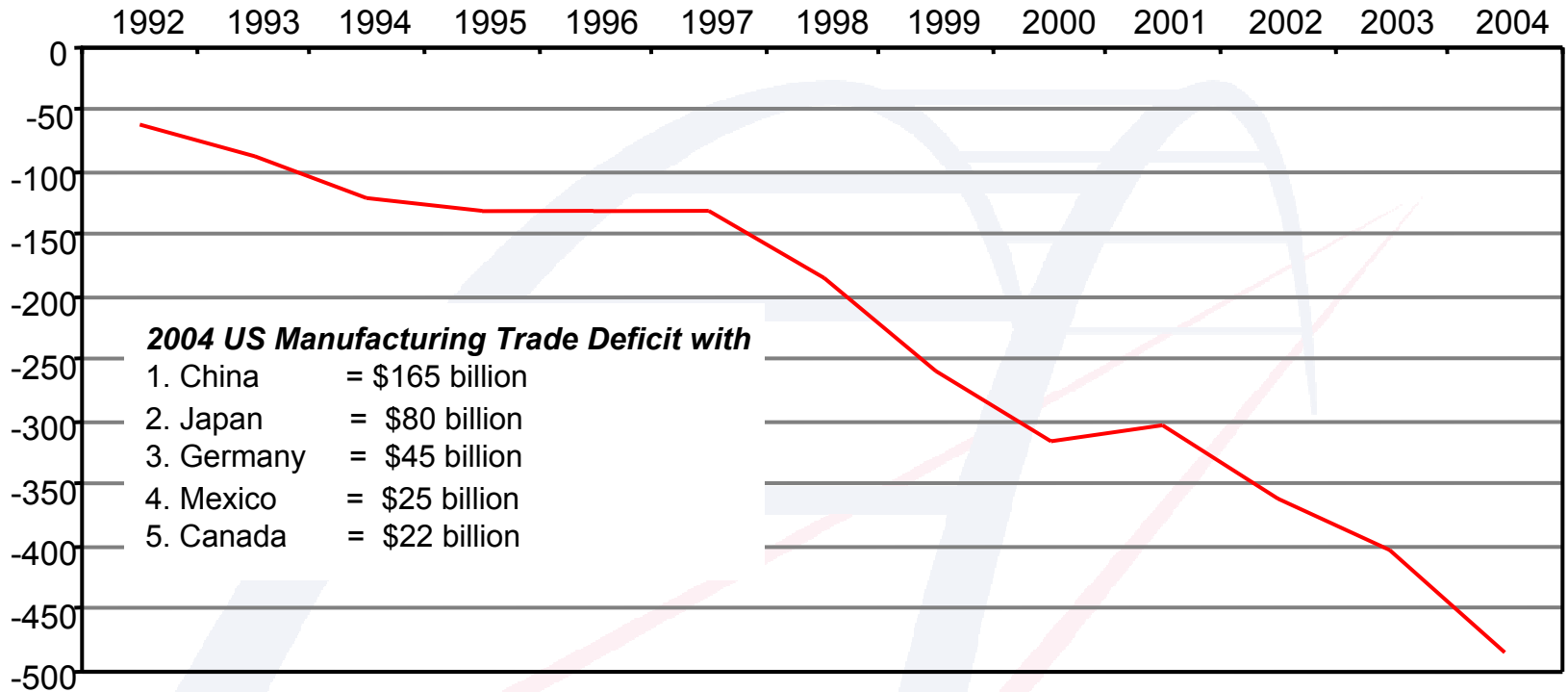


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# Trade Deficit Has Not Improved So Far



Source: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

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# Not Just the Berlin Wall Fell

- National identity
- National protection of subnational interests
- Unresponsive systems
- Small scale, small scope business ~ a luxury of the past?

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# The Contribution of Trade to the Post 2000 Job Loss Came From Exports: Why Were US Exports Weak?

- Global slowdown? No.  
World Trade grew strongly. The US export share declined.
- US in the wrong products? No.  
High-tech was weak, but other US export areas showed solid growth.
- US selling to countries that grew slowly? Yes a little.  
Markets where US sells did not grow quite in line with world trade. Not a major factor.
- US loss of “competitiveness?” Yes.  
This is the big factor in export weakness.

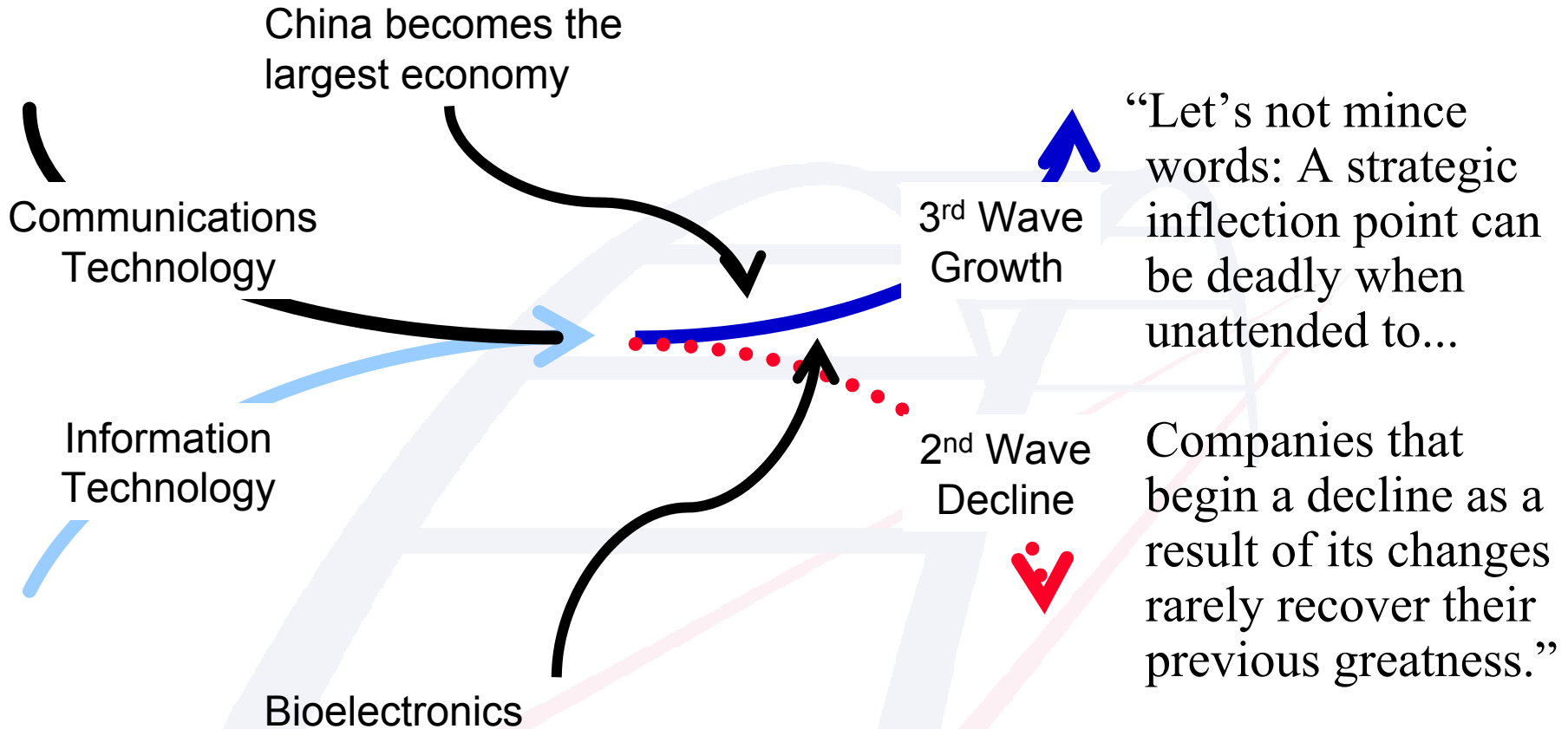
**The world's largest manufacturers are no longer simply multinationals operating autonomously in a number of countries. Today, they are global enterprises with consolidated investment, planning, and decision-making functions, but with trade and supply networks, production activities, and investments spread throughout the world.**

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# The Coming Strategic Inflection Points



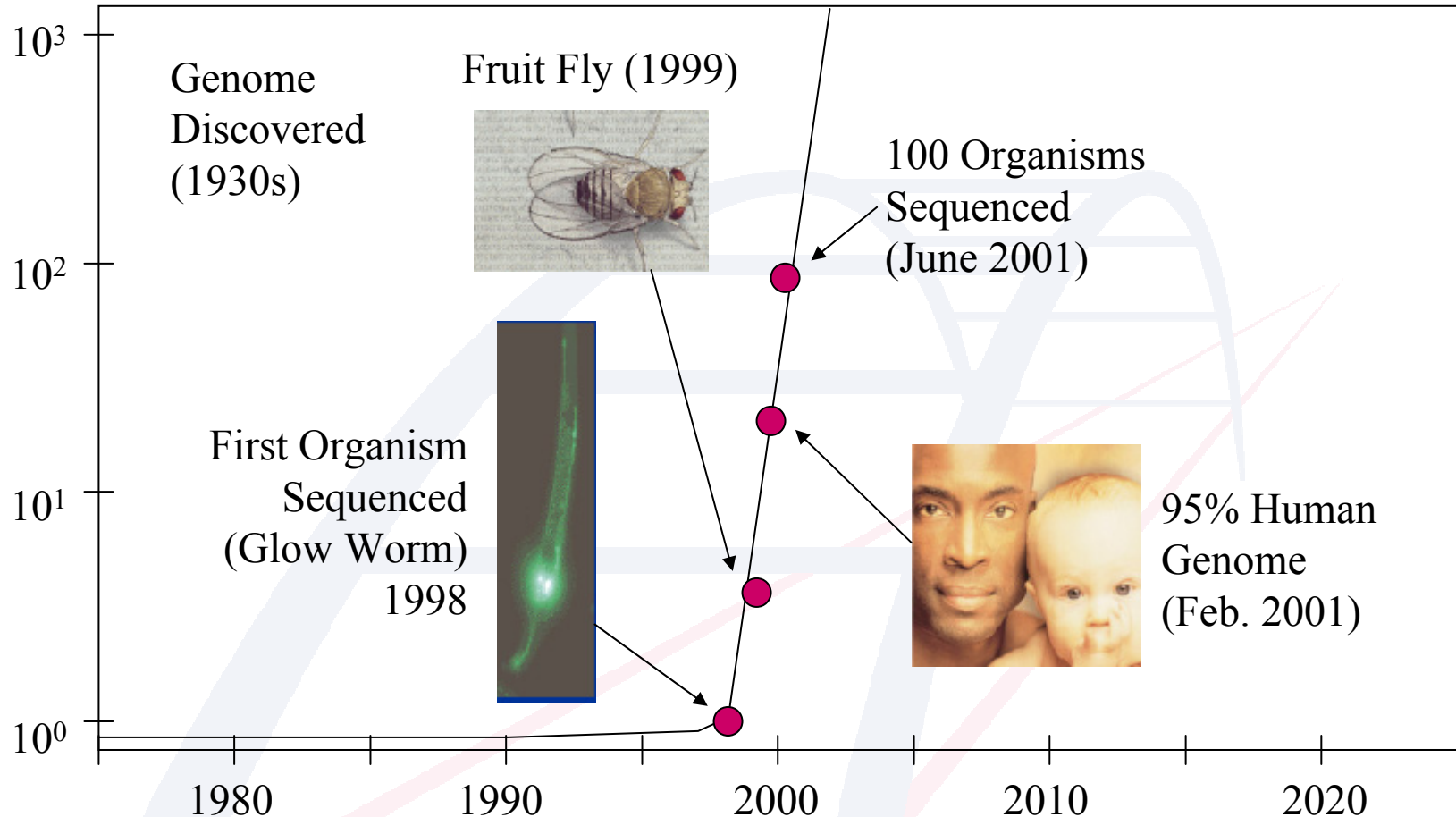
- Adapted from Dr. Robert McCarthy (Roche) and Andy Grove’s Only the Paranoid Survive)

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# The Age of Bio



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**“The corporation as we know it, which is now 120 years old, is unlikely to survive the next 25 years. Legally and financially, yes, but not structurally and economically.”**

—Peter Drucker, quoted in  
*Business 2.0*, August 22, 2000

# Reed's Law Will Drive New Innovation for Manufacturing

<b>Corporate Ventures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fund key startups or skunkworks.</li><li>• Lessons for the future.</li></ul>
<b>Contract Research Labs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rapidly respond to new ideas.</li><li>• New sources of invention.</li><li>• Provide transformation for invention to products.</li></ul>

*(continued)*

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# Reed's Law *(continued)*

<b>Free Agents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use the new self-forming networks to work with independent entrepreneurs worldwide.</li><li>• Cost-effective approach to innovation (like Eli Lilly online InnoCentive or In-Q-Tel).</li><li>• Brokering.</li></ul>
<b>Academia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the U.S., 73% of all patents originate in academic research.</li><li>• Most are never commercialized.</li><li>• New approach needed to address changing models and cycle times.</li></ul>

*(continued)*

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# Reed's Law *(continued)*

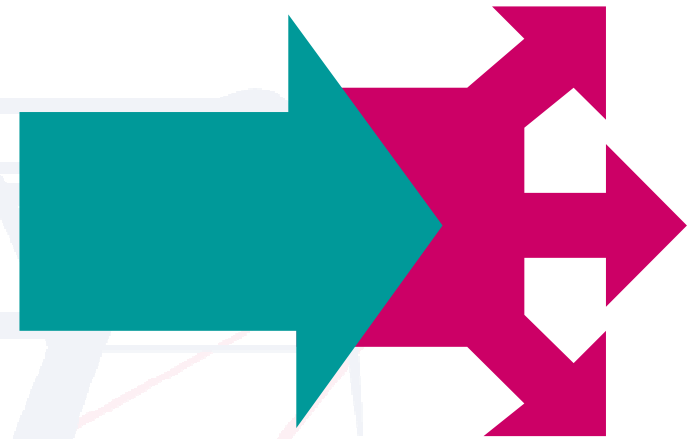
<b>New Markets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use third parties on network to mitigate risk in new markets.</li><li>• Co-innovate with customers.</li><li>• Harvest across all units of company at all global locations.</li><li>• Scout for talent across national and company boundaries.</li><li>• Shift suppliers very fluidly to mate core competencies and the services required. A new value chain.</li></ul>
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**Many other areas with suppliers, customers, governments, and even competitors.**



**If we don't change our  
direction, we'll end up  
exactly where we are  
headed.**

*—Ancient Chinese Proverb*



A stylized graphic of a bridge with two main supports and a top arch, rendered in light blue and pink. The bridge spans across the middle of the page, with the company name overlaid on it.

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Your Bridge to the Future